and M of the Seventeenth Infantry sailed on VOTE ON TREATY TO-DAY, the transport Grant on Jan. 19 for Manila by last Saturday. The Third Infantry and same ion the Sperman on Feb. 3. The Infantry and Companies A. C. E and G Seventeenth Infantry will sail on the man on Feb. 14. The Twentieth Infantry by sail from San Francisco and the Twentygood Infantry sailed on Feb. 1 from San

Admiral Dewey has a formidable squadren quarmored ships under his command: The miser Olympia, Capt. B. F. Lamberton; the aton, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde; the cruiser Bufhis Comman ler J. N. Hemphill; the orniser Charleston, Capt. W. H. Whitney; the oruser Butimore, Capt. N. M. Dyer; the gunboat Cond; the captured gunboat Culgos, Compler J. W. Carlin; the captured gunboat Manila, Lieutenaut Commander F, Singer; the gonitor Monadnock, Commander H. E. Niehola; alter Monterey, Commander E. H. C. Leutse; the gunboat Petrel, Commander C. C. Cornwell; the cantared gunboat Callao, Lieut. manin Tappan, and the supply vessel fafre, the collier Nanstan, Lieut, W. B. Hodges, md the collier Brutus, Lieut, V. L. Cottman. On the way to Manila are the gunboat York-

lown, Commander C. S. Perry; the gunboat Castine, Capt. S. W. Very; the gunboat Helena, Commander W. T. Swinburne, and the gun-beat Princeton, Commander C. H. West. The battleship Oregon is on her way to Honolulu. where she may be ordered to the Philippines. Thegunboat Bennington is on surveying duty in the Ladrones. The supply ship Iris and the coller Sandia are on their way to Manila. The saptured cruisers Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria are at Hong Kong.

PROM GENS, MERRITT AND GREENE, Borner Military Governor Thinks the Stern

Lesson Will End Serious Trouble. Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, first Military Governor of the Philippines and the commander of the American forces which capnired Manila, and Major-Gen. Francis V. Greene, who was one of Gen. Merritt's brigade commanders in the Philippine campaign. about the situation in the Philippines when

"When I left Manila," said Gen. Merritt, " we had about 15,600 officers and men there. Since then all the regiments have been recruited to their full strength, so that I should say our army to-day in the Philippines numbers about 18,000. Of this force all are volunteer regiments except five. The regulars include the lourteenth. Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Infantry and the Sixth Artillery. The infantry regiments were commanded as follows: Fourteenth, Col. Charles F. Bobe; Eighteenth, Col. David D. Van Valrah: Twentieth, Col. Davis, I think; Twenty-third. Col. John W. French. The health of the troops was excellent and the volunters were raiddly becoming the equals of the regulars.

"The strength of the insurgents was difficult to estimate, and the only way I got at it was to secertain the number of muskets they had. found they had captured some from the Signiards, received some from natives who deserted from the Spanish Army, more from Bong Kong by purchase and some from the Cavité arsenal, given to them by Admiral Dewey. From all these sources I estimated that they had from 12,000 to 15,000 muskets, and I believe that was the strength of the insurgent force about Manila. I don't believe I has materially increased."

When asked about the disposition of the American and insurgent forces, Gen. Merritt plerred the reporter to Gen. Greene, who

The walled city of Manila must not be confounded with that city which is outside the walls and made up of suburbs. The walled city has the Pasig River on the north, Manila Bay on the west, and to the north, west and outh of it are suburbs situated in a sort of an fregular semi-circle. Our forces, when I left, tere disposed outside, to the north, east and worth of the walled city, in a semi-circle of about two miles' radius. Our trenches were just a little inside those the Spanish had occupied. The insurgents' formation was the same as ours, but beyond our lines, in a semi-circle whose radius was about three miles. The walled city was policed by one regiment, the First Oregon. The distance between our lines. and those of the insurgents was about threequarters of a mile. The water works were northeast of the walled city, under guard, with fold pieces trained upon them."

Gen. Greene showed from a rough sketch which he drew that ships of the fleet could be to disposed as to take the insurgents with a fearfulenfilading fire. Gen. Greene also pointed cut that if the positions of the insurgents tould be accurately located the ships could send shells over our trenches and into those of the insurgents. He said that the insurgents had no artillery worth anything.

Gen. Merritt said it was characteristic of the insurgents to make a night attack. "They learned all they know of warfare," said the General, "from the Spanish, and the Spanish were fond of night attacks. The insurgents are accustomed to advance like all Oriental oldiers, making as much noise as they know

Asked what he thought the result of the battle would be, tien. Merritt said :

"The only thing those fellows respect is force. If they have received such a thrashing 48 THE SUN'S despatches indicate. I think their mekbone has been broken. Just before I left there I figured that it would be just about a good day's work, with the force I had, to give the insurgents a most satisfactory and complete brashing. I believe we have a large enough force there at present to thrush and keep brashed all the insurgents around Manila. It is their custom to keep one set of men in the tranches forty-eight hours and then relieve them with another set. The ones relieved sometimes take their muskets with them and sometimes they leave them in the tenches. When fighting, they fire a volley and then wait for something to turn up. I have a notion that when they find a force pitted sgainst them that never lots up until the enemy is whipped, they will conclude that they don't want to fight that kind of an enemy. Manila, however, isn't the whole island of

Luzen, and the insurgents might retire to the hills that overlook the city and maintain a go rrilla warfare for an indefinite period. To subjugate the island of Luzon I think Gen. Otia should have 30,000 men.

Asked if the insurgents had military leaders of ability, tien. Merritt sald: "I don't think eo. What do you think, Gen. Greene?" Gen. Oreene replied:

They have one General who is a man of no mean ability as a military commander. His same is Plo de Pilar, but he is not a Pilipino. He is a full-blooded Indian. Aguinaldo showed to Gen. Merritt that he (Aguinaldo) rather stood in awe of Pilar. I met this man once He was extremely hosthe Americans and showed that he was not of the sort to be conciliated. Another fairly able insurgent commander was a whom we could be in the was a man, however,

whom we could at least treat with.

Sub. Greeke was not quite so confident as for Microth front the result of yesterday's balls. He couled attention to the three matter histories in 1817, when the inaurgents indicted upon the Spanish a loss of 500 or 400 silbed and a cut 2,450 wounded. "In ninety dry, said took Greeke, "Il tell whether we have any nore trouble with the insur-

Gen Merrit's views were not changed by the conservation of tenn Groene. Concluding the fireriew, the Merritt said: intercons, the Merritt said:

as we amproped force with the insurgents that would respect our authority and not before For years they have been taught to respect to law just force and now that we have even the in a specimen of the kind of the would not be the force of the interconstant demands. I be set that we have seen an end of serious remains which we have seen an end of serious remains which we have seen an end of serious remains which we have seen an end of serious remains which we have seen an end of serious remains which we have seen an end of serious remains a serious with the whole outfit.

That she would be rivento secretary had been taken as any. That's good, he said. That she fellow that tried to arrange with perform a first the with aguinalde. I told him that on the day he called, I had to meet heat any is would be very busy. The next day we took the city.

ITS FRIENDS CONFIDENT THAT IT WILL BE RATIFIED.

The Advocates of Entification Increased by the Cenversion of Senator Harris of Kansas to Their Side-Ite Opponents Can Show Only Twenty-nine Votes -- The Doubtful List Made Up of Hale of Maine, Hettfeld of Idaho, McEnery of Louisiana, and Jones of Navada

WARMINGTON, Feb. 5 .- To-morrow will come the tug of war in the United States Senate over the peace treaty. Under the special order adopted ten days ago the vote on the question of ratification will be taken at 3 o'clock Both sides express absolute confidence to-night of winning, and unless some sudden change takes place in the situation, due to the momentous news from Manila, or to some cause now unforeseen, the fate of the treaty will not be known until the last Senator on the roll call has recorded his vote.

Never before in the history of the Senate, at east not in recent times, has that body been so closely divided on such an important queson. Notwithstanding the confident claims, neither side is able or willing to-night to show the figures to prove that they are right. The advocates of ratification have in ereased their certain vote from 57 to 58 by the conversion of Harris of Kansas, but ap parently they cannot yet put down in black and white the names of the Senators necessary to insure ratification. Ninety votes comprise the full membership of the Senate, and if Senator Vest is able to be present to-morrov and thus release his pair with Senator Quay. there will probably be 84 votes cast. Four ab sent advocates of the treaty are paired with two opponents. Sixty votes will be neces-sary for ratification, including the pairs, and the opponents are required to muster 31 in order to defeat it. To-night they can show 29 only, and the doubtful list is still made up of Hale of Maine, McEnery of Louisiana, Heitfeld of Idaho and Jones of Nevada.

All day long the conferences of the leaders on both sides, that have been carried on so desperately for the past week, were continued They were interrupted early in the day by the receipt of the news from the fighting forces at

At once the aspect of the situation changed and as the day wore on the confidence of the friends of the treaty increased, and to-night the large majority of them believe that the events of the day will have their direct effect in the Senate to-morrow and that the treaty of peace will be triumphantly ratified. There are a few exceptions, however and a few Senators are still inclined to think that the cause of ratification will not be improved by the action of the insurgents in attacking the city of Manila. President Mc-Kinley said to a Senator this afternoon that he felt absolutely confident that the result of the news would be the ratification of the reaty, and Secretary Long, Chairman Davis, Senator Foraker and other leaders indorsed the sentiment. The very thing that they have dreaded has happened. The opinion of these men was well expressed by Senator Lodge to-

night when he said:
"I think this makes the ratification of the treaty certain. The Fillpinos are in law the subjects of Spain. We have a truce with Spain pending action on the treaty. They have broken that truce by wantonly attacking our troops in Mantla, where our troops had a right to be under the protocol. They have thus become the public enemies of the United States. I have nothing further to say, except that I am with my Government against the public enemies of my country. I am with Dewey and Otis against Aguinaldo. The treaty ought to be ratifled to-morrow."

The opponents of ratification, on the other hand, especially the leaders, Gorman and Jones, declare that the action of the insurgents in attacking Manila and wounding and killing our troops is a strong argument against the United States having anything to do with the Filipinos or taking possession of the Philippine islands, It furnishes an object lesson, they say, and illustrates their contention that it it would be necessary to keep a great standing army to hold the insurgents in subjection and that the best thing the United States can do with the Philippines is to give them a wide berth. These Democratic leaders, however, do not stop to explain why it is necessary to refuse to ratify the treaty in order to abstain from taking possession of the Philippine Islands, They seem determined to continue their opposition to the end, but it is the consensus of opinion among patriotic citizens of all classes in Washington, public and private, that the President, Senators Davis, Foraker and Lodge, and others who stand with them, are right, and that the short-sighted on ponents of ratification will meet their Waterloo

HALE FIGHTING HIS OWN STATE. Briends of the Maine Senator Urging Nim to Vote for the Treaty.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 5.—Strenuous efforts are being put forth by leading Maine Republicana to induce Senator Hale to vote for the ratification of the peace treaty. When, more than a fortnight ago, resolutions were unanimously passed by both branches of the Legislature heartily and unequivocally indorsing the President's course throughout the war and since and urging the adoption of the peace treaty, it was thought that Mr. Hale would swerve from his purpose of opposing ratification. But the resolutions did not result in the accomplish ment of the object sought. Mr. Hale is still classed among the anti-treaty Senators. Since Saturday morning letters and tele-grams have been sent Senator Hale from all

quarters of the State and by all classes of Republican leaders. Gov. Powers, one of the strongest as well as one of the oldest personal and political friends the Senator has in the State, has written and telegraphed Mr. Hale to refrain from voting against the ratification of the treaty, urging him, if he cannot find his way clear to vote for it, to abstain from voting on either side. The Hon. Joseph H. Man-ley, who has been as closely identified with Mr. Hale in his political career as any man in the country, has like-wise requested Senator Hale for the sake of the party to come into line before the sate is taken to-morrow. The Hon, John P. Hill of this city. who is slated as the next Governor of Maine and whose guest Senator Hale was on the occasion of his visit to Augusta at the time of his renomination, has asked Mr. Hale to support the President at this time, no matter what he may do as to the future control of the Philip-

LUCANIA IN, TWO DAYS LATE. Big Cunarder Sighted Off Fire Island at

1 o'Clock This Morning. The Cunarder Lucania, which holds the rec ord. 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes, between Queens'own and this port, was sighted off Fire Island at I o'clock this morning. She had made the longest voyage in her history. She sailed from Liverpool on Jan. 28 and from Queenstown on Jan. 20, at 11:50 A. M. She is due here in ordinary winter weather on Saturday afternoon. Her slowest previous trip westward ended on Feb. 21, 1897. Her time was 7 days and 52 minutes. Head gules and high seas then delayed , her. At I o clock; this morning she was out 7 days and about his hours. She usually reaches port ahead of the American liner St. Louis, which arrived yesterday morning from Southampton.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived—Sa. Lucania, McKay, Liverpool Jan. 28, Queenstown 20th.

of the fact that a Sun reader is prepared to pay for what he requires. Remember this if you have horses, wagons or carriages of the better grades to dispose of.—46.

JUSTICE DALY DECLINES.

Does Not Wish to Be Surrogate-Urging John Proctor Clarke to Accept.

THE SUR is at liberty to announce this morning that by direction of Gov. Roosevelt the place of Surrogate to succeed John H. V. Arnold was proffered last night to the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, for twenty-eight years a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial district. Mr. Daly told the representa tives of the Governor that while he appreciated he honor and confidence shown him he never theless could not accept the place. He deelined it on the ground that he wished to demonstrate that he was not actuated last fall in his attitude by a desire for public place, but that he took his stand for a high principle and with no hope or thought of reward. Mr. Daly was informed that the place of Surrogate was offered to him for the sole reason that Gov. Roosevelt and his friends believed that he would fill the bill and make needed reforms in the office. Mr. Daly replied that he under stood all that, but that while thanking Gov. Roosevelt and his friends he nevertheless felt it to be his duty to decline the Governor's of-

All talked with last night after Mr. Daly's dec-Iluation declared that John Proctor Clarke should take the place of Surrogate. Mr. Clarke, it was made known, besitates from a feeling of lelieacy for the reason that he was counse for the Fallows Assembly Committee which brought Mr. Arnold to book. It was the testimony of eminent Republicans last night that Assemblyman Fallows had performed a great ervice in presenting such a strong case against Mr. Arnold as to compel Mr. Arnold to esign his place "under fire."

"Fallows is a comparative youngster in polles," they said, "but he didn't do any talking. He went to work. Day after day he investigated patiently and ca efully Mr. Arnold's administration of his off - shown by the rec-ords. Fallows started right in after election day, when he was elected Republican As-semblyman from the Twenty-first district. He didn't trot around town with a brass band and 'two-foot thick cymbals.' He quietly got up the record against Arnold. It has been the

neatest thing done in many years." Well, if Mr. Clarke doesn't find it convenient o accept the place of Surrogate there are still the names of Henry W. Taft, Charles H. Beckett and ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin on the roster, and Gov. Boosevelt, it was said, has ther names packed away in his capacious in-

ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE?

French Licutenant Charged with Giving Out National Defence Documents.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, Feb. 5 .- A Paris despatch to the Central News says that a Licutenant of infantry, who is retired on balf pay at present, as been arrested. It is said that he was detected in an attempt to hand over to a stranger the most important documents concerning the national defence.

Germany's Army Gambling Scandal.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. BERLIN, Feb. 5 .- Hans von Kroecher, wh vas arrested on the charge of being implicated In the recent gambling scandal, into which Em-peror William has caused a strict investigation o be made, is not yet 30 years old. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the artillery, and was recently placed in the reserve

Smallpox Among Three Indian Tribes. PERRY, Oklahoma, Feb. 5 .- Owing to the revalence of smallpox among the Creeks, Walker of the Comanche, Apache and Kiowa Indiana has issued orders forbidding any out-sider entering the reservations under his charge. Cherokees and Kickapoo Indiana, Agent

ALL EYES ON THE JURY BILL, Quay's Opponents Will Make a Strong

Fight Against It This Week. HARRISBUEG, Pa., Feb. 5 .- To-morrow the fight for Senator Quay's re-election will be resumed, and unless intimations are of no acount there will be some important developments about Tuesday. The chief interest is centred in the McCarrell Jury bill, which will be read the first time to-morrow night. It will be reached for further consideration on second be reached for further consideration on second reading on Tuestay or Wedneslay, and should it appear that the supporters of the measure have enough votes to pass it, the anti-Quay Republicans and Demograts will employ all the fillbustering taches possible to prevent its final passage before the trial of Senator Quay. Dem-ocratic leaders say that the minority will vote almost solidly against the consideration of the bill until after the trial. There is little doubt that the bill would pass easily under ordinary circumstances, the Demograts as a rule favor-ing the passage of some such legislation, but they fear that any action at this time would they fear that any action at this time would put them in a false position before the people of the State.

Turner Again Prenches Against Addicks. WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 5.-The Rev. James B. Turner, Chaplain of the Delaware House of Representatives, delivered another sermon at Appresentatives, derivered another sermon at Dover to-night on politics. He did not speak of the position taken by the Union Republican members of the Huuse in refusing to listen to his opening prayers, but be did say: "If I have become a nuisance in this community to men whose practices are base, then I thank God."

Seven Hundred More Cleakmakers Strike. Seven hundred more cloakmakers, employed by the outside contractors of A. Friedlander & o., 3 and 5 Bond street, struck yesternay for a new wage schedule. This, with the inside hands who struck hast week makes 1,500 em-ployees of the firm now on strike. The em-ployees of Binnenthal Brothers, M. & L. F. Rothschild, and liabel Weil & Co., will demand the adoption of a new wage schedule to-day and will strike if the demand is refused. The three firms employ about 1,500 clonkmakers.

Want to Return to Clarendon Hall.

Most of the delegates of the Central Federated Union who belonged to the old Central Labor Union want to get back to Clarendon Hall again. A committee appointed to find a new hill for the C.F. U reported at its meet-ing yes using that the proprietor of Clarendon Hall was wing to guarantee that everything about the place would be on union principles if the U.F. U returned. The committee was in-structed to get more details and make a full report next Sunday.

The Wenther.

The southern section of the storm which extended from Texas northeast to the Middle Atlantic coast begen meeting this way resterday. The trough of low pressure was spreading in front of the storm centre, carrying rain over all the Southern and South Atlantic States, with snow in the Tennes-see and Olio valleys, the lake regions, Middle At-lantic States and part of the New England States, The weather in the States west of the Mississippi was generally fair and decidedly colder in all the Central and Southwestern States. The crest of the old wave shifted from the Northwest to Kansas and Sebraska, and the line of zero temperature reached nto the centre of Texas, the Arkansas Valley and Tennesses, and freezing weather shirted the Gulf coast. The temperature in these districts dropped

greatly modified before it is felt in the Atlantic States. It was growing warmer in the Northwai yesterday, with failing pressure. In this city snow fell the greater part of the day, beginning in the early nicrolog. The full measured one and extenths inches; average humidity 86 per cent; wind northeast; av rage velocity 8 miles an hour, barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at s A. M. 80,17, The temperature as recorded by the official ther-

cometer and also by Tax Sus's thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table;

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR MONDAY. For New Ling and, eastern New York, sastern Penn splannin, New Jessey, the Distract of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Veryinia, generally fair; light to beech southerly smalls.

For weatern Pennsylvania, fair: light to fresh

northerly winds. For Ohio and western New York, generally fair; light to fresh northerly winds.

A " Business Chance" or "For Sale" advertisement is more advantageous in presented through Tax bus than by any other medium. -Adv. DR, VANDYKE TO STAY HERE

HAD DECIDED TO ACCEPT THE CHAIR JOHNS HOPKINS OFFERED.

Congregation Met Between Services Yesterday and Reasoned with Him, and in the Afternoon He Announced That He Would Stay-Church's Work to Be Broadened. The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church, whose determination to resign the pastorate and become Professor of English Literature at Johns Hopkins University was made known to his congregation after the morning service yesterday, was reasoned with in such fashion between services that at the afternoon service he announced that he

would stay here.

The session of the church had known for ten days of his decision to accept the professorship, but had kept the secret well, in the hone, as it appeared, that they would be able to induce him to remain with the church. Having failed in this, they requested Dr. Van Dyke to announce at yesterday morning's service a meeting of the congregation to be held in the lecture room of the church immediately upon the conclusion of the morning service. In making the an nouncement Dr. Van Dyke said that the meeting was called at the session's request to enable the congregation to receive a communication from the pastor, and he added that he would endeavor to have ready for the afternoon service, at which he expected to preach. an answer, if one was required, to any fastion the people might take. Dr. Van Dyke then proceeded to preach a

sermon upon faith, simple, sublims faith, its value, and the futility of attacks upon it and efforts to get away from that once delivered to saints to something more modern. He said that the only difference between the first century and the nineteenth in the assaults upon the Christian faith was that the first was more polite. There was the same profound ignorance on the part of objectors as to the substance of that to which they objected, and the only difference between Celsus and Ingersoll was that the former knew more and was infinitely better mannered. There was such a thing as a mania for knowledge, there was such a thing as preferring Swinburne to Shake-peare, as preferring a little photeenth century religion of one's own. He thanked God for a church not founded in the sixteenth century by John Knox, but in the first century, with Jesus Christ as the chief cornerstone and the same faith which guided Peter through his trials and that had guided loyal hearts during the centuries through turmoil and troubles.

"Give me an infinite arithmetic! Teach me a divine language!" he exclaimed. "Then will tell you how precious is this faith that we have obtained."

After the sermon two or three hundred of the people filed down to the lecture room, which for ten minutes took on the aspect of a mortuary chapel. While the people were as sembling and when they were waiting, for the meeting to be called to order, they were silent as at a funeral. With few exceptions they remained standing and didn't even whisper one to another. The clerk of the session, Hamilton Odell, called the meeting to order and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, who has attended the Brick Church for a few years, was chosen Moderator. Mr. Odell stated that a week ago last Friday, at a meeting of the session which all the members attended, a letter was re-ceived from the pastor, a part of which he would read, informing the session of the in-closure of another letter, addressed to both session and congregation. The second letter, practically Dr. van Dyke's resignation, Mr. Odell then read in a very sober voice. It fol-lows:

The Service and Congregation of the Brick Church. "My Dear Friences: A call to a university professorable of English literature has brought culture me the question of my future insection of most useful work in the kingdom of iod. It is not a question of giving up the reaching of Christ. I have no intention of loing that, His service is as wide as tha world, and He is the master of all good work-

The question that comes to me now is sim

men.

"The question that comes to me now is simply a question of transferring the heavy administrative work of a pastor of a large city church into other and more competent hands, and devoting myself to a life in which there shall be more liberty and time to think and write. After carpest consideration and seeking light from above, I think that this is the line along which I can do my best and most lasting service to my fellow men.

"The Brick Church, which I have had the privilege of serving for sixteen years, is now in a tolerably strong position. Your fidelity and united work, under God's blessing, have brought it to this happy condition, and will keep it there. With sincere and unchanging affection for you all. I request you to unite with me in asking the Presbytery, if the way be clear, to dissolve the pastoral relation between the Brick Church and myself at such time and in such manner as may be convenient to you and for your best interests. Faithfully and affectionately wours. fully and affectionately yours, "HENRY VAN DYKE."

The session, Mr. Odell said, had, upon con-sideration, adopted the following minute: "Two letters, one addressed by Dr. Van Drko to the session and the other to the session and tongregation, having been presented to atter letter requesting that the Session will inite with Dr. Van Dyke in asking the Pres-

latter letter requesting that the Session will unite with Dr. Van Dyke in asking the Presbyters, it the way be clear, to dissolve the pastoral relation between the church and himself.

"Resolved. That the session cannot, comply with Dr. Van Dyke's request. For him to leave would seriously injure the shurch would sever relations between Dr. Van Dyke and the shurch which have now inside for sirteen years with unvarying satisfaction to the church, and as we book, to Dr. Van Dyke; would be a severe blow to the Church at large both in New York and elsewhere, and would be deployed by Dr. Van Dykes innumerable friends here and everywhere.

"Resolved further. That we recognize the wearing nature of part of the work which recessarily devolves upon Dr. Van Dyke as the pastor of a great congregation like that of the Brick Church, and that we pledge ourselves to do all that is in our power to relieve him from unnecessary pressure, to see to it that no strain shall be nut upon him which will injuriously affect his health, and in every way to aid and encourage him in the discharge of his important duties.

"Resolved further, That we carnestly implore Dr. Van Dyke to put aside any purpose looking at this time to his leaving the church."

These expressions having failed to induce Dr. Van Dyke to alter his decision. Mr. Odell said, the congregational meeting was called that the pastor's letter might be turned over to it.

Alfred R. Ledoux said that, although he was

Alfred R. Ledoux said!that, although he was

a member of the session, the action which he was about to relate had been taken by him individually and upon his own responsibility. He had prepared a set of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting which he desired to submit. He thereupon read the following:

is red to submit the congregation have heard the letter of Dr. Van Diske and the reply of the season thereto; now be if "Resolved, That the church and congregation unanimously and fully approve the action of the session in the premises, inderse and adopt its expressions of affection and

tion unanimously and fully approve the action of the session in the premises, inderse and adopt its expressions of affection and promises of loyarty, and ratify its piedres to our pastor.

"Resolved, That the church cannot stare him and that we consider it his duty to remain at the pest, the importance of which is so greatly the result of his own labors, and therefore, we must and do respectfully but itrmly decline to join in any action, before Pre-liviery or elsewhere, that could result in the loss of Dr. Van Dryke to this people and to the Preslyterian Church in the city of New York.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting communicate these resolutions to Dr. Van Dryke."

Mr. Ledoux's resolutions were seconded by Dr. Henry F. Noves, who said that speaking as one who had come to the Brick Church with another church that had recently united with it the Church of the Covenant he desired to express the conviction of those members who had come from that church that Dr. Van Dryke should continue in the asstorate of the Brick Church. Though they had pledged lovalty to the Brick Church and should support it, whatever its fortunes, they fell that Dr. Van Dryke sministry there should continue. He was strowling stronger year by year in the ability to minister to the members of his congregation. He was not merely a drawing card to fill waenatt pews but was a power in the public of that church. Morris E. Jesup, speaking for those mem-Morris E. Jesup, speaking for those mem

Morris E. Jesup, speaking for those members who lately united with the Brick Church coming from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was vigorous, earnest, emphatic and solemn in his designation that Dr. Van Dyke should remain with the church; should not be permitted to leave it; that his departure would be a serious loss, not only to the individual members of the church and congregation and the church itself, but to the denomination to which the church owed allestance. Mr. Jesup laid stress particularly upon the point of the loss to the Presbyterian Church in this city that would be involved in Dr. Van Dyke's surrender of the pastorate of the Brick Church. Although it did not come out in the meeting, it is known that Dr. Van Dyke's and the surrender of the pastorate of the Brick Church. Although it did not come out in the meeting, it is known that Dr. Van Dyke has been all but deluged with letters from pastors and others interested in the conduct of the

Presbyterian Church in New York, begging him not to give up his post at this juncture, when there are so many churches of the denomination in the city either without pastors at all, or having temporary reasors, or in a condition such that it is felt that their continued

dition such that it is felt that their continued work for good, at any rate in their present locations, is not wholy assured.

Dr. Atterbury spoke in a vein similar to that followed by the others. When the speakers were particularly strong in their statements of the urgency of the need that Dr. Van Dyke stay here, the people thumped the floor vigorously with umbrellas. When the resolutions were put to vote there was a hearty "Aye," almost with one voice, in such volume that it was unmistakably the unsalmous voice of the meeting.

was unmistakably the unanimous voice of the meeting.

A copy of the resolutions was taken at once upon the adjournment of the meeting to Dr. Van Dyke,

At the alternoon service Dr. Van Dyke announced his determination to remain with the clurch, saying that it had been made clear to him that duty lay that way. After the service he held his usual reception and many of the clurch people went up to shake his hand. Dr. Van Dyke's amouncement was in the form of a letter, as follows:

church people went up to shake his hand. Dr. Van Dyke's announcement was in the form of a letter, as follows:

"To the Secress and Congregation of the Brick Charch, "Dikan Fairshis! Your action in your meetings of Jan. 27 and Feb. 5 is so clear in purpose and so kind in apprix that I must thank you for it. A man should always be grateful to those who help him to read his duty clear. If you say there is still some necessary work for me to do for the eause of Christ here in New York I do not want to run away from it or from you. Certainly God has set before the Brick Church a large opportunity in the service of religion in this great city to wand firm as a church for the people in the heart of the city, however that tides of fushion and popularity may chib or flow; to do a generous and many-sided work in Christ's name for the good of the city, reaching out from the contral avenue through our affiliated churches from river to river, and sending gilts and information, and workers as far as we can in all directions; to prove that historic Preshyterianism is still a broad and deep and true channel for vital and practical Christianity to flow in; to make our plain, old-fashioned creed stand for a clean living and wise giving; to use our orderly and simple worship as an inspiration to a reverent, cheerful, harmonious life; to show our love by the brick Church. I telleve that under the Divine guidance it will be accomplished. If by staying with you at this future more secure, I will gladly stay. You have practically decided the question of immediate daty for me.

"I still believe that a mon may serve God and his fellow men by writing as well as by preaching. I still wish and hope to be able to do some honest work in literature. Into the call to Johns Hopkins University, attractive for many reasons, must be respectfully declined. To-lay's duty lies here.

"You certainly overvalue my service as your pastor. But it you still need that this time I will do the best I can, with the Master's help. Un always the first that he w

our beloved church in the ministry of Christ to this great city. Faithfully yours,

It is not doubted among Dr. Van Dyke's friends that he would prefer to accept the university's call, but many of his friends hoved that he would be prevailed upon to continue with the courch if the congregation should put the facts regarding the church's needs to him in the right light. It may be said, too, that, although his personal desires might tend to the literary life exclusively, yet in the present state of Presbyterian affairs in New York there is the not unalluring prospet before Dr. Van Dyke of becoming practically the head or the leading character in the nativity of that church in this city. The church organization is to some extent disrupted, there is no conspleuous leader about whom stragglers can raily, and with a commanding figure in the pulpit of a wealthy and conservative yet not excruciatingly ortholics church a centre for such a raily for the development of fresh energy would be supplied. Dr. Van Dyke's letter, too, seems to farnish a him that there is some a yet unannounced intention on the part of the Brick Church to widen the sphere of its influence and to become more popular in its work if not less exclusive in its home. The recent accession to its membershin of persons who have in the past done much to further the wide-reaching endeavors of the fifth avenue Church imports the potentiality for such a departure and if that were done it would inevitably make the church a leader in the denomination.

THREATENED STRIKE AT HOE'S.

Receive the Proposal with Favor. Another strike is threatened in the printing press factory of R. Hoe & Co. at Sheriff and Grand streets over the discharge of a machinist named George Hoesel, who it is alleged was leader in the last strike. Delegate Warner of the International Machinists' Union reported at the meeting of the Central Federated Union vesterday that about 600 hands would be in volved in the strike, and he talked as if the programme were already out and dev Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated

Engineers' Union, mentions of which are employed in the factors, objected. "I think, before a strike is ordered," he said, "there should be some consultation. My union ought to have fore a strike is ordered," he said, "there should be some consultation. My union ought to have something to say about a."

Warner said that he had no intertion of ignoring the Amelgamated Engineers, although the grisvances were these of the machinests. He asked for the appointment of a committee representing the trades that work in the thee founders to attend a meeting of the employees on Thursday night.

"I certainly object to act on the committee," said Beiegale Perrine of the Iron Moulders' Luton. We are not going to be included.

If you are young you nat-

urally appear so. If you are old, why ap-Keep young inwardly; we

wardly. You need not worry longer about those little streaks of

gray; advance agents of age.

will surely restore color to gray hair; and it will also give your hair all the wealth and gloss of early life.

Do not allow the falling of your hair to threaten you longer with baldness. Do not be annoyed with dandruff.

We will send you our book on the Hair and Scalp, free upon request. upon request.

Wella to the Doctor. Wells to the Boctor.

If you do not obtain all the benefits voit especial from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is a some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed.

Address, DR. J. C. AYEE.

Lowell, Mass. HALF KILLED BY A BURGLAR

MRS, GULDER SEIZED AND BEATEN

Three of Her Ribs Broken and Her Face Battered Black and Blue Because She Screamed-Policeman Found the Intruder in a Closet-Had Ransacked the House Mrs. Rachel Gulder of 109 West Twentyseventh street was cruelly assaulted and perhaps fatally injured yeaterday morning by a burglar, who gained entrance to her room by means of a false key. She is now in the New York Hospital and the physicians fear that she may succumb to the shock she received. Her

Mr. and Mrs. Gulder occupy front rooms on the first floor of a three-story furnished-room house at 100 West Twenty-seventh street. The husband works in the night time. Mrs. Gulder is then left alone. She awoke about 3 o'clock vesterday morning, with an impression that there was a strange person in the room. She knew that her husband could not have returned so early, and her thoughts naturally turned to burglars. For a few moments she listened intently, and then demanded: "Who is there?" There was no answer, but she could hear a man carefully feeling his way toward the bed, This dispelled all her doubts. She wanted to call for help, but fear made her almost dumb and all she could utter was a piercing scream In another moment she felt a pair of coarse hands around her throat and was choked into silence. The stranger-she could tell by the hands that a man held her-then began to beat

assailant is a prisoner in the Jefferson Market

Court prison.

hands that a man held her—then began to beat her in the face with his fists. Finally he dragged her out of the bed and kicked her until she lost consciousness.

Mrs. Gulder's scream had been so penetrating that it reached the ears of Policeman Troy of the West Thirtieth street station, who happened to be near the house at the time, and also aroused the other occupants of the house, several of whom opened their windows, uncertain whether it came from within or without the house. This put Troy on the right track, He found the street doer shut, but not locked, When he entered the hallway he found the woman's moans.

When he entered the hallway he found the door to Mrs. Guider's room open and heard the woman's moans.

The burgiar was caught on the top floor, where he had hidden himself in a closet. He made no resistance when Troy arrested him. When searched, it was found that he had in his possession two gold rings, a gold watch. \$4.11 in American com, and two English coins, all of which was identified as the property of Mrs. Guider. He had drawn the rings from her fingers. The watch and the money had been taken from a table. Investigation showed that he had opened two trunks while searching for booty, but he was interrupted before he had time to take anything out of them.

Mrs. Guider had recovered her senses by the time the man was caught. The entire left side of her face was binek and swollen from the blows dealt by the burgiar, and slice complained of severe pains in the chest. But she dressed in spite of her weak condition and was helped to the West Thirtieth street station. There her strength failed her and she fainted while trying to tell her story to the Sergeant. An ambulance took her to the New York Hospital, where it was found that three of her ribs were broken.

broken.

The prisoner described himself as Edward Schuman, 20 years old, of 203 Bowery. The police do not know him, but he admitted that he had been errested before, charged with highway robbery. Magistrate Mott, in the Jefferson Market Court, held him in \$5,000 bad for examination to-morrow morning

NEW FACE ON THE POISONING CASE. Persons Not Heretofore Connected with It to Be Brought In.

It was stated yesterday that the District Attorney has a surprise to spring at the Coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams. A person in touch with the investigation the District Attorney is making on his own hook said yesterday: Within the past twenty-four hours the Dis-

trief Attorney has secured evidence which will put an altogether different face on the Adams poisoning case. This evidence will bring into the case persons not hitherto connected with it. I don't know that by them evidence of a startling nature will be given, because I don't think any evidence in connection with this case would be considered startling now, I do say, however, that the evidence will reveal an en tirely new state of affairs, and that there will be some surprises."

FRAU JOACHIM DEAD.

Her Splendid Singing of Schumann's Songs

Still Remembered Here. Amalie Schneeweiss Joachim, who died of Saturday in Herlin after an operation for gall-stone, was a one time the wife of the famous violinist and a singer widely known through her splendid interpretation of the songs of Schumann. She was separated from her husband in 1880, but he came to her house before the operation, and for that purpose gave up a concert for which he was announced. She her singing of lieder was greatly praised. She was born in 1839 at Marburg, in Stelermark, and received a good musical training in her father's house. She' sang as an alto in

Oliteary Notes.

lork Academy of Medicine.

Alcide Durand died on Saturday at the home of his nephew in Yonkers. He was about 70 ears on. He had been connected with an ascements in New York ever since Jacob Gran's management of the Fourteenth Street I heave as a French place of amusement. He was for many gener treasurer for Maurice Gran in all his enterprises. He died after an operation for sancer of the tongue, from which he had safter d for two years. He was born at Cognas, in France, and came to this country when a years man. He was said to be one of the iddest French readents of New York.

Mrs. Mary A. Leonard died on Saturday night at Leonards vide of earchiral hemorrhage, aged 34 years. She was the widow of Thomas Leonard, founder of that town. She leaves three sons. She was active in the establishment of the First Eap is Church. She was adaughter of James and Potience Hopping. Her mother lived to be over 100 years old.

Stewart Smith, for twenty-one years a con-

Stewart Smith, for twenty-one years a conductor on the Greenwood branch of the Eric Railway, died at his home in West Orange yeared by o pleurisy. He was 40 years of age. He tente s a widow and two sons.

February Sale

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Monday & Tuesday,
6th & 7th.

Handsome

Silk Tapestries,

in the most artistic designs and newest colorings, that are worth \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9 & \$10, at

\$3.75 per yard.

that are worth \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5 & \$5.50, at

\$2.50 & \$2.75 per yard.

These goods are not remnants, but mostly full pieces. Better values have never been offered.

It will pay any one, and especially Hotel Men, to call and inspect these goods before

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On the market 50 years, contents always preserved intact-they stand at the head-the emblem of security-prices right.

HALL'S Safes

Will exchange your old safe for a modern Hall. Repairing and moving. Tel. 507 Franklin. 393 Broadway.

Wedding Presents. Our new designs in Silver Table Ware, French Travelling Glocks, Cuckoo Glocks and Cut Glass are appropriate Wedding Gifts.

A. Frankfield & Co. Jewelers and Importers,

NEW CURE FOR **NERVOUS PROSTRATION** OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT,

52 West 14th St.

LET THE CLERGY JOIN THE UNION.

The Rev. Mr. Darlington Says They May Thus Find a Wonderful Chance to Do Good The Rev. James Darlington, rector of Christ Thurch, in Brooklyn, talked yesterday at Amity Hall, in West Fifty-fourth street, on "The Working Church and the Workingmen." He aid that poor laboring men did not go to

church on Sunday mornings because they were

tired, and that to make them go at all the minister must call on them and get them interested. "Don't make the man feel that he is going to church at somebody else's expense," said Dr. Darlington. for a subscription-of course a small one. Make him feel that he must help the church. It is a good thing to form a church club of men who have reformed from wicked ways. Let her father's house. She' sang as an alto in Vienna and later obtained an engagement at the Court Theatre in Hanover. She was married there in 1863 to Joseoh Joachim. Then she retired from the operatic stage in order to devote herself wholly to concert singular that is the made a great reputation in this kind of music. In 1863, she and her hushand moved from Hanover to Berlin, where she has since resided. In 1863 Frau Joachim sang here.

Court Calendars This Day.

Ontreary Notes.

Dr. W. T. Dickisson Dalzali, rector of St. Mark's Episconal Church, Shrevesort, La, and senior presbyter of the diocase of Louisiana died saturday at Shrevesort, aged 72. He was born at St. Vincent, West Indies, and was educibed in London, where he studied medicine and theology. He graduated as a physician and began the tractice of his profession at Jamaica, West Indies. While there he was ordined a deacon by the Bishop of London, and a priest by the Bishop of London, and he received the step of D. I from the Archibishop of Cantilla, they for I was an expected in the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the St. Control of the Warth of the Confederate of the Warth of the Co

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